

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Federalist

FALL 1963



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THE
GEORGE WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY

Federalist



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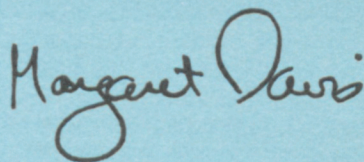
LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Office of Naval Research policy as regards the program described below recognizes that "research should not be impeded by security restrictions." Where possible investigators are encouraged to tell of their findings, and to publish results in recognized scientific journals.

Traditionally the scientist has coupled the scientific method he employs to search for the truth with freedom to tell his findings and to know those of his compatriots.

In this way knowledge has spread, has often begot knowledge, and has become useful.

ONR's policy is similar to that employed throughout our Federal Government and designed to nurture an important freedom—the freedom to know.



Navy Research

from the bottom of the sea to the top of the world

FROM THREE rooms on the top floor of a small University building on G street, eight employees are quietly administering 60 million dollars in contracts for more than 460 scientific research projects.

The projects range from basic research which led to the exciting

development of the Polaris sub to fascinating studies in biology, geography, and meteorology now being conducted on an ice island in Alaska under the administration of a representative at Johns Hopkins University, who is part of the Southeastern Area Contract Administra-



Research on an Arctic ice island.

tion staff, Office of Naval Research, located at George Washington.

The Southeastern Area employees are administering a variety of contracts in Maryland, Virginia, Washington D. C., North and South Carolina, Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia. Under the general supervision of the Head, Contract Administration Branch, ONR, the Southeastern Area Staff is responsible for the administration of research and development contracts assigned by contracting officers of ONR, other offices and bureaus of the Navy, other Military Departments, and agencies outside of the Defense Establishment—for example, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency. These contracts are

with universities, other non-profit research organizations, and commercial contractors engaged exclusively in research. Contract Administrator is William H. Grant. Deputy Contract Administrator is James Tesler.

With the exception of work done by resident representatives at Georgia Tech and Johns Hopkins, the staff at George Washington receives all area proposals for research, reviews them for business accuracy, and forwards them to the proper scientific branch at ONR. A proposal accepted is routed for allocation of funds and contract negotiation and then comes back to 2110 G Street Northwest. ONR Contract Administrators acting as authorized representatives of contracting officers are responsible for conducting

the business, fiscal, legal, and coordination aspects of the contract research program in accordance with sound business and established Government contractual practices. The efficient administration of research contracts requires constant and close liaison with the contractors as well as an appreciation of the aims and achievements of research under contracts. Such questions as those regarding purchase of capital equipment, travel, industrial security can be answered by the Navy's representatives.

What is a Navy scientific research contract for? Fundamentally to foster and encourage scientific

research of importance in maintaining future naval power and preserving national security.

To do this, the Office of Naval Research conducts research in its own laboratories and sponsors programs in universities, nonprofit institutions, and industrial laboratories. Its broad program in selected scientific fields encompasses projects in the earth, material, physical, mathematical, biological, psychological sciences; in Naval applications; and in Naval analysis. Contracts for sponsored research are administered through five other field offices in addition to the Southeastern Area office located at George Washington.

Through the years, research at George Washington has included a number of Navy contracts, largest of which have been those concerned with Navy Logistics now covering the rental of computers, basic logistic and statistical research, and special assignments.

Other Southeastern Area Contracts of more than passing current interest—

- To investigate frostbite, resulting in findings to treat with rapid thawing in warm agitated water.
- To further research on ground effects vehicles which ride on cushions of air on land and sea.
- To seek repellants for sharks which will discourage their biting human beings and also their attacking equipment such as the buoyancy equipment used to float recoverable missile nose cones. ■

The Navy is vitally interested in shark research.



CHARTING AIR SPACE—

SURVEYING, mapping and charting of air space were reported this spring as proper functions of Government because these activities are "vital to public interest and safety."

At the same time, recommendations for an increase in price of government charts to meet mailing, printing, and printing-related costs were made which this summer have been put into effect with a significant expected saving to the United States Treasury.

The reports and recommendations were reached by a special committee of distinguished experts, chaired by University President Thomas H. Carroll as a respected layman with a broad knowledge of governmental and business affairs, established at the request of Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges,

with the full concurrence of Federal Aviation Agency Administrator Najeeb E. Halaby. The committee was asked specifically by Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology J. Herbert Hollomon to study governmental aeronautical charting activities with particular reference to the respective role of Government and private enterprise in connection with the charting activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The committee, including representatives of the pilots, cartographers, aircraft owners, air transport, mapmaking, and navigation groups, and of the Air Force, reported that

A VITAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTION

land tenure, air space use, safety in travel and commerce require Government charting because private industry is unable to perform the total task of collecting data and preparing charts on a profit-making basis. The Committee said that because of required safety measures it would not be in the public interest to require the Government to sell charts at a price that would recover the full cost of collecting, reproducing, and distributing information carried by the charts. It was said, however, that two or more sources of chart supply, including a private producer, is both possible and preferable.

Dynamic developments in aviation speed and air space congestion were cited as reasons why charts on which pilots depend are critically out of date and constitute serious hazards to air safety. The perplexing problem of how to put updated charts into the hands of pilots who are away from mailing addresses on extended flights was recommended for further study in the interest of safety.

The recommendations of the Carroll Committee were accepted in full by the Department of Commerce, and are now in the process of being implemented by the Department.

The new price list for charts can be had by writing to the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Diplomacy and All That

BY ROBERTO de OLIVEIRA CAMPOS

DIPLOMATS, said Talleyrand, are expected to use their words to conceal rather than to reveal their thoughts. As a bishop, expert in the ways of God, and a diplomat, expert in the mundane ways of men, Talleyrand is deservedly deemed to have been a great authority on the tribulations of diplomacy.

If the advantages of excessive caution in diplomacy are disputable in this age when the spread of democratic procedures in the Western world renders open diplomacy almost inevitable, there is one thing which is certain: the danger of technological unemployment of diplomats.

If the fad for "hot lines," "red phones," or direct teletypes spreads around, and if circuit television takes over, permitting instant contacts between heads of State, the usefulness of high level ambassadors will suffer a severe erosion. In the dismal automated world of the future, they may be called upon to do no more than push buttons to announce the start of direct summit conversations, even though the subjects versed may still remain in the valley of shadows. Gone are the glorious days when mass communication media were unavailable, when instructions were transmitted by slow boats often victims of un-



certain seas, so that the Ambassadors could prosper or perish on the strength of their imagination and ingenuity. An Ambassador could

then appear very sensible for protracted periods, even when policy confusion was rampant at home.

Let me now deal in all serious-

ness with three cogent problems of the ambassadorial life: the problem of instructions, the problem of split personality, and the problem of negotiations.

The happiest situation of all, because it offers greater scope for creative imagination, is that of complete absence of instructions from home. This blissful state of affairs may however be at times tragically interrupted. I recall, for instance, one specific accident in my diplomatic experience. In the formative days of the United Nations, our Ministry of Foreign Affairs was not yet sufficiently organized to cope with the fast tempo of proliferation of new international organizations in the early post-war period. As a delegate to several commissions in the United Nations and also to the International Emergency Children's Fund, I found it a convenient procedure to write my

own instructions, cabling them to the Foreign Office with a final paragraph indicating that, unless contrary instructions were received by an agreed deadline, I would blissfully proceed on my own chosen course. Frequently the deadline for answers was not met, and more often than not, the reply was merely confirmatory, demonstrating the overall soundness of my judgment and increasing dangerously my level of self-assertion and confidence. One day, however, disaster befell me. Trusting that this routine would be unaltered and confident that I knew vastly better than the home office the specific circumstances of the case, I vigorously asserted the Brazilian position in the Executive Board of the International Emergency Children's Fund on a rather controversial matter, against strong objection from several delegates, including the Soviet

His Excellency ROBERTO de OLIVEIRA CAMPOS, Ambassador of Brazil, has combined a career as educator, economist, author, and diplomat. He holds the degree of Master of Arts from George Washington University and an honorary doctorate from New York University. His public offices have included those of Secretary General of Brazil's Presidential Development Council; Brazil's representative to a number of international conferences; Economic Adviser to the Brazilian Section of the Joint Brazil-United States Economic Commission; and President of Brazil's National Bank for Economic Development. He has also been Professor of Money and Banking in the faculty of Economics of the University of Brazil.

delegate. No sooner had the meeting ended than I received a phone call from our Delegation's office announcing that undesirable and unexpected instructions had come from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, commanding me to express the Brazilian position in a diametrically opposite way to the one I had chosen in a spurt of imagination. I was compelled to recant my position next day, with ambiguous talk designed unsuccessfully to conceal my vexation. Several delegates, including the Soviet member, were quick in detecting my contradiction and mostly unkindly brought it out in the open. I was finally able to submerge my contradiction in a sea of laughter, by challenging the other delegates to question the validity of the old saying that "contradiction is the privilege of intelligent men, beautiful women, and realistic governments."

The second pitfall of the diplomat is the "split personality syndrome." He often defends vigorously, when talking to foreign governments, policies which he has tried to reverse or modify at home; he may find himself regarded as an uncompromising and stubborn nationalist when negotiating with a foreign government, while at the same time trying to combat irrational and extreme nationalistic policies at home and being regarded, therefore, as contaminated by a cosmopolitan outlook. As a diplomat with some economic training,

I have found myself in the uncomfortable position of preaching at home strict monetary and fiscal discipline, while exhorting governments abroad to have a broad sociological understanding of inflationary pressures and to recognize that in many cases inflation may be, at least temporarily, a politically feasible form of taxation for economic development.

The third pitfall is the difficult business of international negotiations, particularly if you are a debtor country and have to absorb vast amounts of sermonizing from a creditor. Whoever has not experienced the toil, trouble, and irritation of long hours of arguing over the wordage of a guaranty clause or over a stabilization agreement has no idea of the amount of boredom that diplomacy may involve beneath the glittering surface of receptions, gay parties, and mundane celebrations.

What is needed in short for diplomats is a mind that can stay clear after nights of vigil; a liver that can resist substantial alcoholic infusions; and a heart that can be both brave to withstand failure and tenacious in the hope of causing foreign governments to be, at last, more enlightened, and folks at home less obstreperous. For, as Bertrand Russell once put it, international negotiation is nothing but "a conjugation of irregular verbs: I am firm, you are obstinate, he is a pig-headed fool." ■



PRACTICING THE PIANO AT THE WHITE HOUSE



AS PLANS for a National Cultural Center on the University doorstep develop, twenty-three year old University student Ann Schein found herself performing in an historic concert hall also near the University, the East Room of the White House.

A concert pianist who learned musical notes before she learned the alphabet, Ann was chosen with violinist Charles Treger to appear before an audience of National Symphony volunteers and ranking Federal officials and their wives—including Mrs. Lyndon Johnson; Postmaster General Edward Day and Mrs. Day; Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs Luke Battle and Mrs. Battle; Mrs. Arthur Goldberg, wife of the Associate Justice. Also present were Mrs. Howard Mitchell, wife of the Symphony conductor, and Mrs. Alben Barkley, widow of the late Vice President and member of the University staff, who attended with her mother, Mrs. Estelle Rucker, who is a well-known piano teacher. Young Mr. Treger has been Mrs. Barkley's protegee.

Ann has performed on concert stages from Mexico City to the Soviet. She made her debut in Carnegie Hall in 1962. Just after her performance at the White House she played with the Hague Philharmonic before Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands. During the past year she has been taking courses in literature at the University.

Before her White House concert she went to the East Room to practice. Her comment: "It isn't often you practice under the eyes of George and Martha." George and Martha, as every George Washington student knows, are George and Martha Washington, whose portraits hang at the University and also at the White House. ■

OUR MARKET SYSTEM AND THE ANTITRUST LAWS

BY JAMES McI. HENDERSON

THE MOST TRULY distinguishing feature of our "market" economy is the great range of freedom that it places in the hands of the individual. For example, the Office of Price Administration once estimated that there were about 9 million separate "prices" in the American economy. In a free market, these are set by the entrepreneurs. In the Soviet Union, which has a "sovereign command" economy, they are fixed by the planning committees. Whereas "sovereign command" leaves little room for individual initiative, free enterprise not only permits an unabashed pursuit of individual self-interest, but actually relies on it to make the

machinery of competition run.

That our market economy system of government is clearly superior can easily be proved. In 1962, America's task of producing and distributing goods and services was being performed by 4,752,000 "firms."¹ About 1 million of these "firms" were corporations, some 300,000 of which were engaged in manufacturing. They have made us the greatest industrial nation on the face of the earth. In 1962, the United States, with only about 6 percent of the world's population, accounted for approximately 32 percent of the world's industrial output.²

* This article reflects views of the author and not necessarily those of the Federal Trade Commission.

¹ Senate Small Business Committee, Annual Report to the Senate (1962).

² Report of Statistical Office of the United Nations (see *New York Times*, May 15, 1963, p. 51).

*That our market economy system of government
is clearly superior can easily be proved*

The performance of our farmers is perhaps even more spectacular. Of our total population of about 188 million, less than 16 million—or slightly less than 9 percent—live on and derive their living from the farm. Yet, this 9 percent of our population not only fed us well, indeed, in 1962, but exported some 5 billion dollars worth of produce³ and still had enough left over to make us tear our hair over “farm surpluses.” By way of contrast, the Soviet Union, with more than 60 percent of its entire population on the farm has never been able to escape the threat of famine.

America's national wealth has reached truly astonishing propor-

tions: 200 billion dollars in 1944, 300 billion dollars in 1950, 400 billion dollars in 1955, and 500 billion dollars in 1960. In the first quarter of 1963, we produced at a rate that would give us a GNP for the year of 572 billion dollars.

More importantly, however, this rise in our national affluence has been diffused throughout the broad mass of our people. Although we have an unemployment problem, our slightly more than 59 million “families” (which includes unattached individuals) now have an average income of \$7,140 per year. This makes our citizens by far the richest this country or any other country has ever known. Thus, even after making adjustments for the higher prices, individ-

³ *Journal of Commerce*, May 2, 1963, p. 5



JAMES McI. HENDERSON, General Counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, was graduated from the University Law School in 1938. He has watched the administering of Government regulations from a variety of posts—on loan from the Commission as General Counsel of the Government Activities Subcommittee of the House of Representatives, as General Counsel and later Director of Rent Stabilization at the Economic Stabilization Agency, as Department of Justice trial attorney and Special Assistant to the Attorney General. While at Justice he was loaned to State for an economic mission to occupied Japan, and while in Japan was named Administrator of the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

ual income has more than doubled in the past 20 years.

Where does the Federal Trade Commission and its antitrust and trade regulation laws enter into all of this? What is our contribution to this ongoing process? The answer is simply this: Those laws are integral to the very life of the system itself. Without the Sherman Act of 1890, the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, the Clayton Act of 1914, the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936, and the statutes that supplement them, it is most unlikely that we would have 4,752,000 entrepreneurs in this country today. It is more likely that we would have a handful of vast monopolies and an economic system similar to that which prevailed in Europe for so many generations prior to World War II.

Is this system of ours the logical result of a free play of the marketplace—the so-styled “perfect competition” envisioned by Adam Smith? I think not. Competition today is an outstanding example of an institution that nearly everybody approves of, but almost no one approves of completely. This is partly a case of the familiar double standard—competition for the other fellow, protection for me. The balancing and preserving of this in-

tricate mechanism of competition is the all too familiar and oft-times unpopular role the government plays. However, economists and lawyers are taking a more realistic view of the part played by the antitrust laws in maintaining our market type economy and are coming more and more to the view that our “free market” economy is sustained by the activities of the Federal Trade Commission and the antitrust laws, and without this support the normal and expected result would be that the independent entrepreneur, undefended by the antitrust laws, would soon give way to the big, and monopolies would result.⁴

The fruits of the delicate balance between regulation and competitive pre-eminence can be aptly illustrated by what is currently happening in Europe.

Prior to 1958 Europe was divided into small encampments surrounded by tariff walls, and guarded by nationalistic cartels. In 1958, however, all of this began to change. The advent of the Common Market—the economic association of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg into what is officially

⁴See Berle, *The American Economic Republic*.

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called the European Economic Community—promised great and extensive changes in the traditional European concept of doing business.

To say that Western Europe is becoming another United States would be an exaggeration, but economically it has adopted much of our system. Tariffs between the member countries are being virtually eliminated by the Treaty of Rome, the enabling agreement between the member countries. Tariffs, however, are not the only distorters of the internal competition, and far more than half of the voluminous Rome Treaty is devoted to matters having nothing to do with tariff. For example, the Treaty provides for the free movement of workers between the member countries; for elimination of discriminatory internal taxes; that a common policy of agriculture be adopted; and that a common antitrust law, forbidding the establishment or operation of cartels and preventing other discriminatory practices, be put into effect. Sound familiar? It should—these are all problems that have faced our economy.

Has this "Yankee ingenuity" worked for the Europeans? Well, let's see. During the first four years

of the Common Market's existence, trade among its members has increased nearly 75 per cent, and their combined trade with the rest of the world has increased by more than 25 per cent. Further, we are told that the Common Market imports more goods from the rest of the world than any other economic unit—the United States being second—and its gross product is expanding at an annual rate of 5 per cent, or about twice as fast as that of the United States.

Maybe we have not contrived a perfect system—but there is no doubt that ultimately all mankind will see the fruits of, and advantages to, competing as in our "market" economy where the rules insure a system that can produce an abundance for all.

We may have pointed the way for the European Common Market to become our personal business "Frankenstein" if, after adopting our system, it can invade our markets, as now seems probable. I feel confident, however, our business community will continue to stay ahead by finding better ways to do things and our regulatory agencies will continue to improve their operations and cooperation with businessmen. ■

BY PATRICIA R. HARRIS

ON JULY 9, 1963, several hundred leaders of national women's organizations met with President Kennedy at the White House to consider ways in which they could assist in the achievement of civil rights for American citizens of Ne-

gro ancestry. The President spoke forcefully of the effect in human and economic terms of continued racial discrimination. He requested that the women present consider themselves a continuing committee and asked Mildred McAfee Horton,

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Attending the Civil Rights Committee's first meeting, from left, Mrs. Harris, Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson, and the Committee's Chairman, Mildred McAfee Horton.



the former President of Wellesley College, and former Director of the WAVES, to serve as chairman of the committee. The meeting was also addressed by the Vice President, Lyndon B. Johnson; the Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy; and the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Burke Marshall.

The major part of the meeting consisted of discussion by the women

lieve to be womanly curiosity about the greatest American house is characteristic of the way in which women and women's organizations have dealt with real problems.

Although it is probable that every woman present is concerned with homemaking and interior decoration, it is equally as true that each woman has a perspective which makes it clear that one cannot be about the business of dealing with

FOR CIVIL RIGHTS IS READY NOW

themselves of ways in which they could assist the President in dealing with what has properly been characterized as the civil rights crisis. The participants were so concerned with their responsibility for acting on this problem that the discussion continued through the period set for a tour of the redecorated White House, and no one appeared to feel that she had made a mistake in missing the tour.

The concentration of the attention of the women upon the realities of the problems we all face to the exclusion of what others might be-

the intimacies and amenities of feminine household activities so long as the world outside the home is in turmoil. Despite the conscious or unwitting condescension of some men, women's groups have moved forward quietly, and with purpose, to provide a basis not only for the association of women, but also for dealing with community problems through understanding of the problems and action designed to achieve their solution.

For this reason, it was particularly fitting that the President enlist the help of women's organiza-

MRS. PATRICIA ROBERTS HARRIS, who received the University's degree of Juris Doctor as first in her Law School class of 94 in 1960, has been named Co-Chairman of the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights by President John Kennedy.

Mrs. Harris writes specially for The Federalist this account of her reaction to the founding of this Committee, and of the Committee's plan for action since the White House Conference.

While a student at George Washington, Mrs. Harris was a member of the Law Review staff; was elected to the Order of the Coif, national legal society for senior students of high scholarship; and received the John Bell Larnier Award as the Law School graduate with the highest scholastic standing. Mrs. Harris, formerly an attorney in the Criminal Division of the Justice Department, has been serving as Associate Dean of Students at Howard University where she earned her Bachelor's degree. This Fall she will commence duties as Assistant Professor of Law at Howard University Law School. She is the wife of William Beasley Harris, Washington attorney.

tions, and surprising to no one that they should offer their immediate aid.

At a meeting two hours after the close of the White House meeting, the participants voted to form the Women's National Committee for Civil Rights, and adopted the following resolution:

Whereas the President of the United States, aware of the crisis in racial relations in our country today, called a conference at the White House of leaders of women's organizations and,

Whereas these women representing 50 million American women responded to his eloquent plea to provide leadership in their communities to alleviate tensions and to eliminate discrimination in all areas of our American way of life,

Therefore, be it resolved that this group shall do all within its power to

create public understanding of our moral responsibilities and to implement the President's civil rights program.

The newly formed Women's Committee for Civil Rights voted unanimously to ask the President to appoint a Negro woman co-chairman of the Committee to symbolize the unity of purpose of Negro and white women, and authorized the chairman and the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mrs. Esther Peterson, to appoint a Steering Committee to formulate a program for the newly formed group.

The next day the White House announced that Patricia Roberts Harris (a George Washington alumna and author of this account) had been appointed.

On July 24, two weeks after the White House meeting, the Steering Committee, composed of leaders of the larger women's organizations, met in Washington with several consultants to determine the next steps in working together on civil rights. Members of the Steering Committee are acting as individuals who may or may not be in a position to speak authoritatively for their organizations.

The Steering Committee agreed that the degree of participation and of commitment of the several organizations related to the Women's National Committee will differ. It will be the function, therefore, of the Steering Committee to:

1. remind related organizations of the urgency of action to provide civil rights;
2. provide a clearing house for experiences and materials;
3. call to the attention of related organizations points of tension where cooperative action by women might help to resolve that tension; and
4. provide information on matters on which organizations may choose to act.

Among specific proposals was the suggestion that in places where schools are to be desegregated for the first time in September the related organizations encourage white women to "Take a Hand" by literally taking the hands of Negro mothers and children and walking with them into the school building. It is thought that such a demonstration

of unity will support the efforts of boards of education and of school personnel as they undertake to observe the law in places where people are uncertain about or actively hostile to the change. This suggestion and others are made for the consideration of participants in the Women's National Committee for Civil Rights, and each organization and each person will decide whether to act on the proposals.

Many of the organizations and individuals had been working steadily and effectively on civil rights before the White House Conference, and these groups have stepped up their efforts. Others had been working on programs calculated to alleviate the consequences of discrimination, and these groups will continue and perhaps add to their original concerns those more specifically designed to deal with immediate civil rights problems. Other groups will now for the first time deal directly with the civil rights issue.

It is the combination in cooperative action of these different levels of activity and concern—the new unity of purpose and direction—which constitutes the strength of the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights. Each woman will begin where she is, but will seek out her neighbor, white and Negro, with the support of her national organization, to effect reconciliation at the local level on the issue of civil rights. She will begin when she is ready, and all indications are that she is ready now. ■



Joey Pascal, a clinic pupil, shows members of the Board how to improve speech with . . . a bell—from left Prof. Calvin W. Pettit, Mrs. Anthony Celebrezze, wife of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; Mrs. George Edward Hughes



. . . a saxophone—from left, Mrs. John Latimer, wife of the University's Associate Dean of Faculties; Mrs. Celebrezze; Mrs. Robert C. Diefenbach, President of the Foundation; and Mrs. Fred Miller.

. . . a telephone—from left Mrs. Eugene Zuckert, wife of the Secretary of the Air Force; Mrs. Frederick Cullen; Mrs. Ralph C. Meima, Jr., who is also a graduate of the University's program in speech therapy.



SPEECH CLINIC INSPECTION

VISITORS to the University Speech Clinic this Spring included members of the National Speech Clinic Foundation, Inc., who were planning a benefit fashion show at the Nicaraguan Embassy to raise funds to assist the clinic's program and to purchase specialized equipment.

Mrs. Fred Korth, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; and Mrs. John Tower, wife of the Senator from Texas; examine the audiometer equipment at the clinic.



VOLUNTEERS

TRAINING TO HELP villagers in Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia heard a farmer in their group sum their philosophy when he said, "I want to leave my tourists' armchair and help these people along one more step toward a better existence. . . . It's like paying the rent on my life."

The farmer was 59-year-old Dell Johnson, who with 40 others came to the University last summer for the Southeast Asia Training Program conducted by International Voluntary Services in cooperation with the University.

Mr. Johnson, a prosperous farmer had sold his livestock in Bemus Point, N. Y. after the death of his wife and was accepted as an IVS volunteer to work as a plumber and building instructor in Laos. He and his wife had 16 children, 11 of them adopted; and he had been a factory worker, politician, and builder. But when he came to George Washington he was not looking backward. "I decided to go. I have no political motive, I just want to do what I can for the economic and social welfare of the population. If I like it out there, I'm prepared to stay."

International Voluntary Services programs have for years been concerned with technical assistance at the village level. Volunteers who trained at George Washington heard lectures on the relationship between



*"Like paying
the rent on
my life"*

this group and Government aid programs, political issues, and culture patterns of the countries where they are now working. They also visited and heard from specialists of the U. S. Office of Education, Department of State, Department of Agriculture, from the embassies, and from the University faculty.

An additional IVS training program will be held at the University this fall.

DRY DOCK LOCK

IS FEDERALITE'S

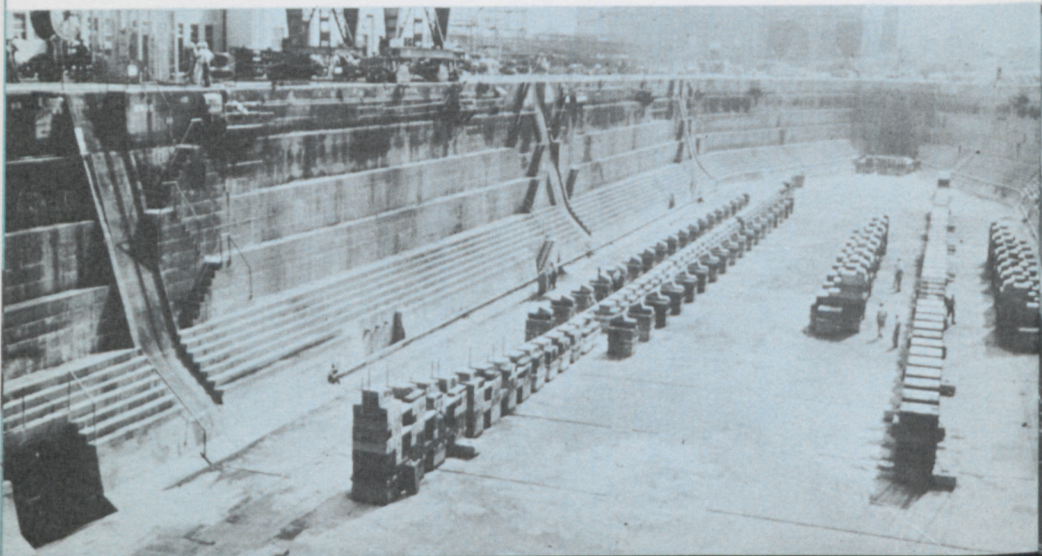
OWN INVENTION

ARDEN L. BURNETT has automated one of the Navy's last outposts of manual labor, the dry dock; and the Navy has given him an incentive award of \$7455 for an invention which is expected to save the United States taxpayer 40 million dollars.

Mr. Burnett, formerly a stu-

dent at George Washington, received the largest award made to a Government employe last year, for teaching the Navy to make old, unusable dry docks usable for the new, large, deep draught ships. As an employe of the Navy Department's Bureau of Ships, he has invented the Dry Dock Lock, a

Blocks in position at Charleston Naval Shipyard Dry Dock lock to permit double docking of a Polaris submarine and a Guided Missile Destroyer.





Mr. Burnett

patented device that allows heavier and deeper draught ships to be dry-docked in existing and new dry docks.

Blocks of wood and concrete, weighing 6000 pounds each, are used in present docks to make it possible to accommodate larger ships. By using a gate or lock and

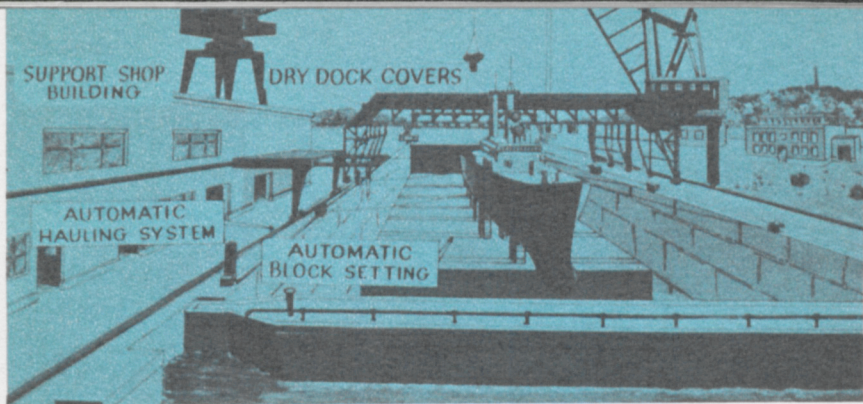
pumps, the water in the dock is raised above the outer level after the ship has moved into the dock. The new, larger ship is then positioned, and the water level is lowered until the ship rests on some 150 blocks.

Mr. Burnett points out that the *Polaris* is 425 feet long. Guided Missile Destroyers are slightly larger. Docks which could accommodate World War II subs were unusable for the new subs until his device was installed—in some cases without the loss of a single day in operation.

The Dry Dock Lock is only three years old, but already has been installed in one commercial and six Naval docks. It was tested during the Fall of 1962 in Charleston Naval Shipyard, where it met high standards for safe docking

View of a double docking—left, the Charles F. Adams, a Guided Missile Destroyer, alongside the Ethan Allen, a Polaris sub.



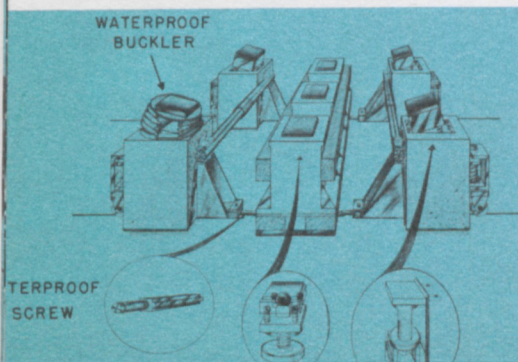


The Automatic Deeper Draft Dry Dock illustrated schematically. Features of automation include the caisson, ships hauling device, docking blocks, Dry Dock Lock and central control tower for one man operations.

practice and resulted in a savings of more than 4 million dollars.

Since that time, Mr. Burnett has made six associated inventions. The additional devices used in combination with the Dry Dock Lock create a new type of dock known as the Automatic Deeper Draft Dry Dock. This type of dock is new to the world. It provides for running the blocks in and out of the dock on tracks controlled from a tape operated by one man in a console tower.

The automatic docking blocks which may be positioned anywhere on the dry dock floor.



Mr. Burnett's Dry Dock Lock was developed from an invention perfected in his spare time at home. The Government has free rights to his inventions, but he has used his incentive prize to pay legal fees for patents on commercial and foreign rights.

During the past two years Mr. Burnett has received the Bureau's Association of Senior Engineers Annual Award for Professional Achievement and two other awards in cash totaling \$11,215 under the Bureau's Incentive Award program.

He says his invention is an example of the opportunities under the incentive award program open to all employees in the Bureau of Ships. "In this case," he says, "I accepted one of the many unique challenges presented to engineers in this important Government agency." In this case, a George Washington trained man came up with a sound, practical solution. ■



*What a difference
a play makes!*

University President Thomas H. Carroll (left) and Major General W. P. Westmoreland, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, vary their moods as the GW-Army game progresses to a 14-0 defeat for the Colonials.



I AM GOING TO TALK about space. I don't profess to be an expert on the subject since I am not a scientist—but this month I became the highest ranking Republican on the Senate Space Committee—and through the years in rising to that position inescapably I have absorbed some information, knowledge and sophistication about space.

The first difficulty one encounters in discussing space is to comprehend its dimensions. The distances involved are so enormous, so much greater than those we meet in everyday life, that they are practically meaningless. As speeds of aircraft have increased, so has our sense of distance altered.

In the same way our mental attitude in dealing with interplanetary distances must change, even if the mind can never really envisage the vastness of it all. Space extends

in all directions and has no known limits or outward boundaries. But in this decade we are determined to explore this vast unknown.

Our prime goal in the 1960's is the moon, and while this is extremely ambitious, it is only the beginning. Our ultimate goal will be the stars and to quote the British astronomer Sir. James Jeans, "There may be as many stars in the universe as there are grains of sand on the beaches of the world."

Thus it is readily apparent that we are engaged in what can truthfully be described as the greatest of pioneering efforts. I would like to talk to you in some detail about the imminent goals we have set for ourselves in this decade and why this effort is necessary.

I am sure you recognize that the United States needs to lead in space for several reasons, each of which will contribute to the scien-

Why spend more on space?

BY MARGARET CHASE SMITH

Remarks to Columbian Women of The George Washington University at Alumni Center. Columbian Women is the University's largest women's organization, composed mainly of University alumnae, faculty and staff. Senator Smith's address was printed in the Congressional Record of January 24, 1963, in response to numerous requests for copies.

tific, technological or economic advancement, or to the peace and security of the free world.

We must lead because of our basic responsibility for the broadening of our understanding of the universe and our obligation to make available to ourselves and our descendants the resources of the universe which our expanding knowledge will permit us to utilize.

Second, we need to lead because of our desire to realize the direct and immediate benefits from the application of satellites into operational use, and the technological advances and stimulus to our economy which will emerge from our space effort.

Finally, we need to lead because of the potentially hazardous

consequences to ourselves, and free peoples everywhere, were a hostile power to surpass us in the race in space. These needs are the impetus for what will be the greatest technological achievement man has ever attempted, manned flight to the moon.

The moon is our first objective, mainly because it is our closest neighbor. It is only two hundred forty thousand miles away, or a three-day trip in the Apollo spacecraft. Also, since it is so close to us—speaking in space terms—there is much we have already learned about the moon through the astronomers.

A day on the moon consists of fourteen earth days, and since there is no sky to reflect the sun's afterglow, night descends suddenly. The temperature variation goes from

"George Washington University has honored me with an honorary Doctor of Laws degree and thus made me an honorary alumna of your fine institution, I feel somewhat as though I were a member of the family—a sort of in-law."

Columbian Women Program Chairman, Mrs. Daniel Andersen, and Senator Smith.



about two-hundred degrees fahrenheit, which is equivalent to about that of boiling water, to a night temperature of two-hundred degrees below zero. This compares with the highest earth temperature ever recorded of one hundred thirty-six degrees fahrenheit and one hundred twenty-five degrees below zero.

It is because of these extreme temperatures and the lack of an atmosphere that it is assumed there is no life on the moon. However, there are some astronomers who dispute this and believe that some lowly forms of plant life may have adapted themselves to the moon's environment.

In any event we cannot tell with any degree of certainty what the moon is composed of and how it was formed without detailed observation. It is to that end that our Ranger program is addressing itself. The Ranger program consists of 9 flights which will, among other things, obtain high resolution television pictures of the lunar surface and perform scientific investigations of the moon's surface.

The Ranger program will be followed up by the Surveyor program, which is designed to land a package of instruments on the moon's surface. These instruments will return information concerning physical, chemical, and biological properties of the lunar surface, the general environment as well as pictures of the local terrain.

Additional programs will call

for the placing of a space platform to orbit around the moon containing instruments for monitoring radiation, for determining the properties of the moon's gravitational field and finally for providing information concerning possible sites for the manned landing on the moon. All of this must be done before we can attempt to land a man on the moon with any degree of safety.

The lunar exploration phase of the manned program will be conducted, as part of Project Apollo, in a capsule carrying a crew of three. The Apollo program requires space techniques far in advance of those that were needed in the Mercury program. The Apollo spacecraft must be built for flights of two weeks duration. It must be capable of guidance toward the moon and a gentle landing on the moon.

For man to land and remain in this hostile environment the establishment of a manned lunar base will be required. Supporting a base on the moon compared with one at the North Pole is almost like comparing pears and potatoes. While both are edible the similarity thereafter is less evident.

While food, shelter, and fuel can be supplied with comparative ease to the North Pole or any place of the earth's surface, the life support requirements for the moon present a problem of far greater magnitude.

For example, a specially designed space suit with built in air

pressure to offset the moon's airlessness and the streams of ultraviolet and x-rays spewed forth by the sun must be worn by the astronaut. A two way radio is also necessary to converse since without air sound cannot travel.

There will be many other aids for his protection but those I have mentioned provide some idea of his support requirements. One compensating feature for the astronaut is that he will be able to move about freely with all this equipment for his weight will be only one-sixth of what it would be on earth.

Simultaneous with our preparation to explore the moon, programs are underway to venture out to Mars and Venus. Ever since astronomers first reported "canals" and polar snowcaps upon Mars it has been the subject of much speculation. Is it a dead planet? Is it strewn with the remnants of ancient civilization? Does life exist there?

As for Venus, what mysteries lie behind its swirling clouds? Does it hide a lush tropical climate as some believe, or is it a watery waste, or perhaps a desert swept by dust storms? Venus and Mars though the nearest planets to earth are one hundred times further away than the moon.

One important factor in plan-

ning a trip to either Venus or Mars is proper timing. To go to either planet we should plan our departure from earth when those planets will be nearest to us. In the case of Mars that period would occur about every two years while Venus comes to within twenty-six million miles of the earth periodically.

The little we know today regarding these neighbors of ours is from the astronomers. More has been learned about Mars than any of the other planets, since the atmosphere on Mars is thin enough to make telescopic observation easy.

It is from these observations that some scientists have deduced that there could be some form of life on Mars. However, it is doubtful that life exists there that can be compared with that found on earth, because of the scarcity of oxygen.

Venus, though the nearest of our neighboring planets, is called the mystery planet. Venus' atmosphere is so dense our astronomers have not been able to see through it, as they have in the case of Mars. Here again we are relying on our Mariner program to penetrate some of the enigma that surrounds Venus.

From all of this space research and exploration will come knowledge—knowledge about the universe and

*"From all of the space research and exploration
will come knowledge. . . ."*

its physical laws; knowledge about the earth on which we live, and knowledge about life itself.

The space program will stretch the abilities and minds of our people for years to come. It will provide a continuing, long-term stimulant to our economy. The magnitude of the task will test the resources and cooperative will of all major elements of our society. Still, space exploration, and manned space flight in particular, offer the United States the opportunity for unparalleled progress in the future.

Ultimately, within this century, the sum of all our efforts will give us the equipment, the knowledge and the skill to utilize space as we now utilize the seas and the air.

This then is our motive—our objective. To develop superior competence in space which will be available for any national purpose which may be required, whether it be for the peaceful use of space for the benefit of all mankind or to keep the peace.

Past experience has shown that the most important benefits of basic research are probably unforeseen. Yet there are many areas in which we can predict direct benefits. The results of materials research—ceramics, metals, and plastics, for ex-

ample, will inevitably find their way into industry and to the consumers. The values of new fuels, new methods of power generation, and supersonic transportation are clear.

Weather satellites have already shown vividly what can be done to aid in weather surveillance and forecasting. The improved Nimbus satellite is being developed by the United States to succeed Tiros. This will provide the basis of an operational weather satellite system.

Eventually we will be in a position to predict weather anywhere on the globe with precision. The human and monetary values of being forewarned about approaching hurricanes and typhoons will prove invaluable. It has been estimated by authorities in this field that in one year alone we could be completely repaid for the initial outlay of the entire program.

Then there is the Communications Satellite. On July 10, 1962, the whole world knew of Telstar. The telephone company's ground station at Andover has been described as the granddaddy, the champion of them all.

Eventually, of course, there will be many more, some big and some small, depending upon requirements. But I would always hope that this

*"our objective. To develop superior competence in space
which will be available for any national purpose
which may be required. . . ."*

"Some of the knowledge that we are gathering . . . will be our legacy to our children and grandchildren. . . ."

nation will have not only the grandfather ground station, but the biggest and the best.

What the Telstar can do is only the beginning of what we can expect in improved world-wide communications. Since one of the major problems in the struggle between ideologies is the problem of communication between peoples, it is intriguing to contemplate the effect on international understanding and cooperation that could result from instantaneous radio and television presentations.

The communication satellite experts point out that a tremendous increase in global communication capabilities is in the offing. Hundreds of times the number of presently available overseas channels will be opened, and service to points where present day cable and microwave systems do not reach will become feasible.

Lower costs for overseas services should be realized, and such techniques as the use of closed circuit television conferences to obviate the need for some transatlantic travel should come into being. The satellite system will also open the possibility of establishing local communications networks centered on a satellite terminal in areas which now have little or no external communi-

cations services.

The technology we are developing in our space program is certain to have immense and growing effects on the national economy, the professions, and everyday life. Already industry is profiting from new techniques, alloys, plastics, fabrics, and compounds of many kinds, originally created to do space jobs.

We are merely at the beginning of an era of profound technological change, whose end no one can foresee. Today, far more than in the past, scientific progress determines the character of tomorrow's civilization.

There are many, many other benefits that will be realized from our space efforts, but basically it will be knowledge, knowledge that will put mankind in a position to develop applications to human progress and welfare, to make new consumer goods, and to build up our standard of living.

We are doing this for ourselves right now with the legacy of knowledge given to us by our forebears. Some of the knowledge that we are now gathering we will ourselves use for our own gain. But more important than that, it will be our legacy to our children and grandchildren, for them to use in furthering their own welfare. ■

APPOINTMENTS:

DR. WILLIAM BENNETT LLB 48, head of newly formed Office of Distribution Services, Business and Defense Services Administration.

JOHN A. BERRY LLB 52, Assistant to Federal Power Commissioner Harold C. Woodward.

GEORGE D. BETER 58, Assistant U. S. District Attorney with headquarters in Huntington, West Virginia.

DR. PAUL W. BOWMAN AM 28, Professor Emeritus of Biology, Research Grants Coordinator, National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

CHESTER G. BOWERS LLB 39, Deputy Director of Airport Services, Federal Aviation Agency.

DR. WALLACE LANE CHAN, former Assistant Research Professor of Physiology, Director of Investigations for the Public Health Service.

FRANCIS E. CHANEY '57, Systems Account-

University President Thomas H. Carroll exchanges Commencement comments with Director William Chapman Foster of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; University Trustee Lewis L. Strauss, formerly Secretary of Commerce; and Special Assistant to the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Clare Hayes Timberlake. Director Foster received the honorary degree of Doctor of Public Service and was presented for the degree by Trustee Strauss. Mr. Timberlake was awarded the degree of Master of Arts in International Affairs.



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ant, Controller's Office, Agency for International Development.

JOHN F. CLARK MS 46, Associate Director and Chief Scientist, Office of Space Sciences, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

COL. HARRINGTON W. COCHRAN MBA 63, District Engineer in the Huntington, West Virginia, District, U. S. Engineers.

HOWARD A. DAWSON LLB 49, Judge of the Tax Court of the United States in Washington, D. C.

COL. A. M. DODD, JR. AB 47, AM 48, Commander of the Air Force Officer Training School in Lackland, Texas.

ELIZABETH R. EARLE AB 51, Assistant Cultural Attache in Rome for the United States Information Service.

WILLIAM E. FOLEY '57, Regional Director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights, in Boston, Massachusetts.

COL. STUART G. FRIES '30, Chief of Staff of Second U. S. Army Corps at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

WILBUR L. FUGATE LLM 51, SJD 54, head of new Foreign Commerce Section, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, which deals with international antitrust affairs.

REAR ADM. FRANK P. GILMORE LLB 49, LLM 50, Director of Health and Hos-

pitals, St. Louis, Missouri.

DR. JAMES L. GODDARD MD 49, Associate Chief, Bureau of States Services for Community Health Activities, U. S. Public Health Service.

GALE P. GOTSCHALL AB (wd) 49, Consumer Relations Representative, Federal Trade Commission.

CHARLES W. HACKNEY AB 50, House Democratic Reading Clerk.

GLENN C. HAYCRAFT AB 40, MBA 61, Chief Economist and Assistant Director of the Leather and Shoe Division, Business and Defense Services Administration.

RUSSELL H. HUBBARD LLB 50, member of the Federal Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans.

GEORGE E. HUTCHINSON AB 51, LLB 54, Marshal Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

JOHN R. JOHNSON MBA 60, Commanding Officer, Patrol Squadron 40, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands.

CHARLES F. KIEFER AB 40, Director of the new Office of Management Service, Department of Agriculture.

COL. PIERRE V. KIEFER, JR. AM 62, Section Chief and Staff Officer, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia.

MICHAEL KOLINCHAK AB 55, Associate Warden at the new Federal maximum security penitentiary in Marion, Illinois.

COL. RICHARD J. LONG AM 61, Commandant of the Army Language School, Monterey, California.

EDWARD M. MACCUTCHEON MEA 58, Chief, Office of Research and Development, Maritime Administration.

REAR ADM. KENMORE M. MCMANES JD 37, United States Frigate Constellation National Campaign Committee to help raise funds to restore the Constellation.

DR. RICHARD H. MEREDITH MD 38, Deputy Medical Director, Civil Service Commission.



Senator Frank E. Moss JD 37 with University President Thomas H. Carroll on the occasion of a testimonial luncheon given in his honor by Congressional colleagues and friends and associates in the Washington community. Senator Moss received the University General Alumni Association's Achievement Award during Commencement this Spring.

Receiving the Commandant's Award for military writing from Under Secretary of the Army Stephen Ailes (center left) at the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College's graduation at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas is Capt. Richard B. Ransom (center right). Looking on are Maj. Gen. Harold K. Johnson (left), Commandant of the Command and General Staff College, and Brig. Gen. Harry J. Lemley, Jr. (right), Assistant Commandant.



CMDR. ARTHUR P. MINWEGEN MBA 57, Deputy Director of the Southeast Division, Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks.

COL. EDWARD D. MOHLERE AM 61, assigned to the U. S. Military Assistance Advisory Group in the Republic of Viet Nam.

COL. HAROLD E. NELSON AM 61, Commander, 36th Engineer Group in the Republic of Korea.

CLARENCE H. OSTHAGEN '38, Chief, Space and Mechanization Requirements Division, Post Office Department.

COL. CHARLES D. PETERSON LLB 51, Executive Officer at the Defense General Supply Center.

CAPT. HUGH M. ROBINSON LLB (wd) 48, Military Assistant to Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) Arthur Sylvester.

WILLIAM W. ROGAL AB 49, LLB 51, Attorney in Charge of special legal assistants to the Federal Trade Commission.

ERNEST J. ROKAHR '48, Chief, Foreign Trade Division, Los Angeles Field Office, Department of Commerce.

CAPT. GEORGE H. ROOD LLB 50, LLM 56, Chief of Staff to the Commander, Naval Amphibious Group Four at Little Creek, Virginia.

CAREY SHAW, JR. AB 33, Executive Assistant to the Board of Directors, Pentagon Federal Credit Union.

DR. CHARLES E. SMITH AB 39, MD 41, Medical Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

A. L. STEVAS AB 49, LLB 51, Chief Deputy Clerk, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

FRED W. STUART AA 48, Public Information Officer, Federal Housing Administration.

OLIVER TROXEL, JR. AB (wd) 40, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State.

STERRY R. WATERMAN '26, Federal



Washington Post Reporter Elsie Carper AB 41 is congratulated on her inauguration as President of the Women's National Press Club this summer by Senator Mike Mansfield (left) and Presidential Press Secretary Pierre Salinger.

Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, President of the American Judicature Society.

JOHN T. WILSON AB (wd) 41, Deputy Director, National Science Foundation.

EVERETT H. WOODWARD AB 38, Scientific Personnel Administrator, Department of the Navy; Member, Board of Education, Montgomery County, Maryland.

ELECTIONS:

DONALD CASPER BEELER LLB 32, President, Federal Communications Bar Association.

ALBERT C. CREW AM 41, President, Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati.

LAURENCE J. BURTON '57, Republican of Utah; SHERMAN P. LLOYD LLB 40, Republican of Utah; JOSEPH SKUBITZ LLB 54, Republican of Kansas; and COMPTON I. WHITE '39, Democrat of Idaho, to the House of Representatives.

DANIEL B. BREWSTER '48, Democrat of



Federalist Editor Margaret Davis AB 37, MA 41, and Federalist Designer Neil McKnight AB 40 exchange greetings with Secretary of State Dean Rusk on the occasion of the International Jazz Festival Reception sponsored by the American Newspaper Women's Club. Miss Davis was President of the Club last year.

Maryland; and DANIEL K. INOUE JD 52, Democrat of Hawaii, previous House members, to the Senate.

HONORS:

CAPT. RICHARD W. ABRAHAM AM 56, United States Air Force Outstanding

Former Representative Daniel K. Inouye JD 52, pictured with Mrs. Inouye, returned to Congress as Senator.



Unit Award, for his part in helping the 81st Tactical Fighter Wing achieve exceptionally meritorious rating in support of military operation at Bentwaters RAF Station, England.

EVA ADAMS LLM 50, Director of the United States Mint, received a Distinguished Nevada Award from the University of Nevada.

ELIZABETH BENSON AB 31, Dean of Gallaudet College, named "Mother of the Year" by Alpha Sigma Pi Fraternity at Gallaudet.

NEWTON D. BERGER JD 41, Head of the Mechanical Engineering Organization, Metal and Plastics Working Group; FRANK BRONAUH BS in EE 31, LLB 35, Group Head in charge of Machine Tools, Mechanisms, and Elements, Mechanical Engineering Operation; and ALFRED MARMOR LLB 54, LLM 56, Special Assistant to the Superintendent of the Patent Examining Corps, were promoted for demonstrated ability and outstanding performance of official duties in the Patent Office.

DR. LEIGHTON E. CLUFF MD (wd) 49, Research Career Award from the National Institutes of Health to provide continuing support for the research and training program developed by Dr. Cluff in the Division of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

SAMUEL B. DETWILER, JR. BS 34, Honor Award for 1936 of the Washington Chapter, American Institute of Chemists, for his services to scientific societies and his ability and accomplishments as a research scientist in agricultural chemistry.

WINIFRED M. FAUNCE AB 31, Personnel Management Specialist, Division of State Merit Systems, Office of Field Administration; ALVIN L. GOTTLIEB LLB 48, Assistant Chief, Food and Drug Division, Office of the General Counsel; GARNET W. JEX AB (wd) 27, MFA 31, former Chief, Graphic Section, Special Services Branch, Office of the Bureau

of State Services; and MARGARET F. RYAN AB 32, Writer-Editor, Office of the Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs, Superior Service Awards of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

SENATOR WILLIAM J. FULBRIGHT LLB 34, 1963 World Trade Award of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade.

PEGGY HARLOW, University Senior majoring in public affairs, Oklahoma State Cherry Blossom Princess.

THOMAS J. HICKEY LLB 34, Supervisory Patent Examiner; DANIEL D. HORWITZ BS 48, Patent Examiner; NORMAN G. TORCHIN BS 51, LLB 60, Patent Examiner; and CHARLES L. WHITHAM BEE 61, Patent Examiner, Superior Performance Awards from the Department of Commerce.

ALAN B. HOBBS LLB 47, LLM 50, Award for Distinguished Service from the Federal Trade Commission.

DR. GEORGE W. HOWARD MS 42, citation for service as long-time Commanding Officer of Mobilization Designation Detachment No. 39.

ELEANOR L. MAKEL, Associate in Medicine at the University and Supervisory Medical Officer in Internal Medicine at St. Elizabeths Hospital; and VERNA C. MOHAGEN AB 34, AM 37, Director of Personnel, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, received the third annual Federal Woman's Award.

FRANK R. MARQUARDT '57, \$5,500 reward and two Superior Achievement Awards for two inventions, an aircraft gun and a safety device for the gun.

MICHAEL N. MELLER LLB 62, Hungarian refugee now working in the Patent Office, received the First National Robert C. Watson Award. He was cited for writing an essay on a multinational patent system, published in the *Journal of the Patent Office Society*.

ROBERT D. MISNER BS 46, Distinguished

Civilian Service Award, Department of the Navy, and a \$4,850 cash award for recognition of his work in radio electronics.

GEORGE W. PRYCE '48, Deputy Civilian Personnel Officer of the Office of Naval Research, received the Meritorious Civilian Service Award in recognition of his contribution to ONR's personnel training and development program.

FAITH RAWDON-SMITH BEE 63, Tau Beta Pi Women's Badge. This national engineering honor society does not elect women members but presents a Badge to women of distinguished scholarship and character. Miss Rawdon-Smith is a communications engineer, Navy Department.

MAJOR ARMAND E. REISER AM 51, Commendation Medal for service as Staff Intelligence Officer at Hickam Air Force Base.

LT. COL. PASQUALE A. ROMANO '63, Certificate of Achievement for outstanding service with the Army Southern European Task Force.

LENDELL E. STEELE BS 50, Award for Scientific Achievement from the Washington Academy of Sciences for contributions to the field of radiation effects to reactor pressure vessel materials. Mr. Steele is head of the Radiation Operation's Section, Metallurgy Division, Naval Research Laboratory.

FRANK A. TAYLOR AM 29, Director, National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution; and GRAEME C. BANNERMAN LLB 36, LLM 38, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, received the National Civil Service League's annual Career Service Award.

JAMES E. WEBB '36, LLD 61, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Florida for his work as "lawyer, industrialist, public administrator, and educator."

RUSSELL A. WOOD AM 60, Assistant to the Executive Officer and Director of

the Management Analysis Branch of the Office of Education, was awarded a Ford Foundation grant for a year of graduate study by the National Institute of Public Affairs.

RETIREMENTS:

MERRITT BARTON '32, as Field Solicitor, Department of the Interior in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ARTHUR J. GRONNA AB 21, as District Judge, Fifth Judicial District, North Dakota.

EDWIN EARL MACZKOWSHE AM 24, as Analytical Chemist, National Bureau of Standards.

COL. NATHAN G. MEHAFFEY MBA 62, from the Air Force. His last tour was at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Ft. McNair.

DR. WINFRED OVERHOLSER, Professor

Observing operation of a carrier from aboard the USS Forrestal, from left, Professor of Finance James C. Dockeray, Chairman of the University Department of Government and Business, which administers the Navy Financial Management Program at the University; Dean Arthur E. Burns of the Graduate Council; and Dr. Benjamin D. Van Evera, Dean of Sponsored Research which includes a number of Navy research projects at the University, among them a major continuing program in Navy logistics since 1948.

Emeritus of Psychiatry, as Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

LT. COL. ORLAND O'DELL SISLER MBA 58, from the Air Force. He was most recently Squadron Commander to the 369th Bombardment Squadron at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida.

DUNCAN C. SMITH BS 15, outstanding civilian veteran in the military ammunition field, retired after 26 years of Federal service to become an ammunition consultant.

OTHER:

HENRY T. GORSCHBOTH '44, Division Engineer with the Bureau of Public Roads, spoke at the spring meeting of the Tennessee Valley Section, American Society of Civil Engineers.

COL. EDWARD PEARY STAFFORD AM 56, has completed his first book, *The Big E: The Story of the U.S.S. Enterprise*, published by Random House.

JOSEPH F. WORLEY BS 55, MS 58, Plant Industry Station, Department of Agriculture, worked out and helped develop a leaf staining technique to study the growth and diffusion of southern bean mosaic virus.

—BETSY TABAC

A book entitled *A Study of Communism*, by John Edgar Hoover, LLB 16, LLM 17, LLD 35, was published October 1, 1962, by Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since 1924, Mr. Hoover is a Trustee of the University. His book is designed for general reading as well as for use as a textbook.

In *A Study of Communism*, Director Hoover traces the history of international communism from its mid-nineteenth century origins to the present when communist power controls one third of the world's people and one quarter of the land surface of the earth.



What they're saying on campus

PEACE CORPS DEVELOPS TOPNOTCH TEACHERS

George Washington University Spring Conference on Education, May 9.

"When the first Peace Corps volunteers begin to come back this summer, I think we will not only return some of the professional teachers who left. I think we will also give to public and private education some topnotch people whose maturity and experience and desire to serve cannot be equalled in the general population.

"Young graduate students or recent graduates who had never thought of themselves as teachers are teaching in the Peace Corps—most of them at the secondary level.

"Men who used to regard elementary teaching as a small step above baby-sitting are getting deeply embroiled in the problems of learning, of communication, of intercultural understanding, and finding that their abilities and enthusiasm are being challenged and spurred."

SAMUEL BABBITT, *Chief of the College and University Division of the Peace Corps.*

STORMING EUROPEAN PATENT BARRIERS TO INTERSTATE TRADE

Public Lecture Series on Current International Industrial Property Development and the relation thereto of Antitrust and Trade Practice Laws and Policy, sponsored by the University Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Research Institute. First lecture, January 28.

"... I would like to make some remarks on the main goals of our policy of competition in patent states of the Common Market, main goals which are equally of interest to understand our goals in the field of patent legislation, as for the understanding of the actual priority objectives of our antitrust policy. Our whole activity, at the present moment, is guided by the desire to integrate the six national markets into one vast common market without any barriers to interstate trade and without any state or private matters that would create unequal conditions

of competition in this interstate commerce. . . .

"It is for this reason, to realize this double objective of integration of the six markets into one vast market with equal, legal conditions of competition that resolves private distortions of this competition, that we want to remove, for instance, patent barriers to interstate trade resulting from the territorial limitation of the protection given by patent legislation. We want to remove those patent barriers by creating a federal European patent legislation. And so the general objective of the moment, to storm barriers, as I often call it, is indeed the main underlying object . . . for preparing this draft of a patent convention between the six member countries."

PIETER VERLOREN VAN THEMAAT, *Director General of the General Direction for Competition of the Commission of the European Economic Community.*

IS COMMUNISM ERODING? NO, NOT REALLY

Lecture Sponsored by the University Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, November 14.

"Is communism eroding? No, not really. But then, still, the changes are amazing. A few years ago, all the communist parties in all countries did as they were told. From 1945 until 1949 not a single question was decided for itself by East Germany. Not only the broad outlines of policy were prescribed,

but such questions as which books should be published and who should edit them.

"If we draw a rainbow of world communism, we can see at one side the reform communist group, Yugoslavia outside the bloc, Poland inside, Italy with the strongest communist party in Europe, between. At the center of the rainbow is the center group, the USSR, with its modernized communism, attempting to keep party dictatorship but with a changed methodology. Grouped with the USSR are Mongolia, Bulgaria, soon Czechoslovakia, and most likely, Roumania. Hungary is definitely of the reformed ideology, but nearer to Moscow than the extreme reformists. At the other side of the rainbow is Peiping most extreme of all the dogmatic militaristic communists-Peiping, and then North Korea, and a few communist parties in Asia. . . . It is rather amazing to be able to draw such a rainbow.

"The differentiation between the communist groups is mainly a difference in methods. The aim is the same for all different shades of communism. The disagreement, often heated, is over how to achieve world communist domination. Some of these differences are:

On the question of whether war is inevitable, Soviets—No; Chinese—Yes.

On coexistence, Soviets see it as a long term policy; Chinese do not.

On personal contact between communist and non-communist lead-

ers, Khrushchev is a strong adherent of this approach. The Chinese are not.

On economic competition, the Soviets believe economic competition can lead to communist victory. The Chinese do not see this as a possibility.

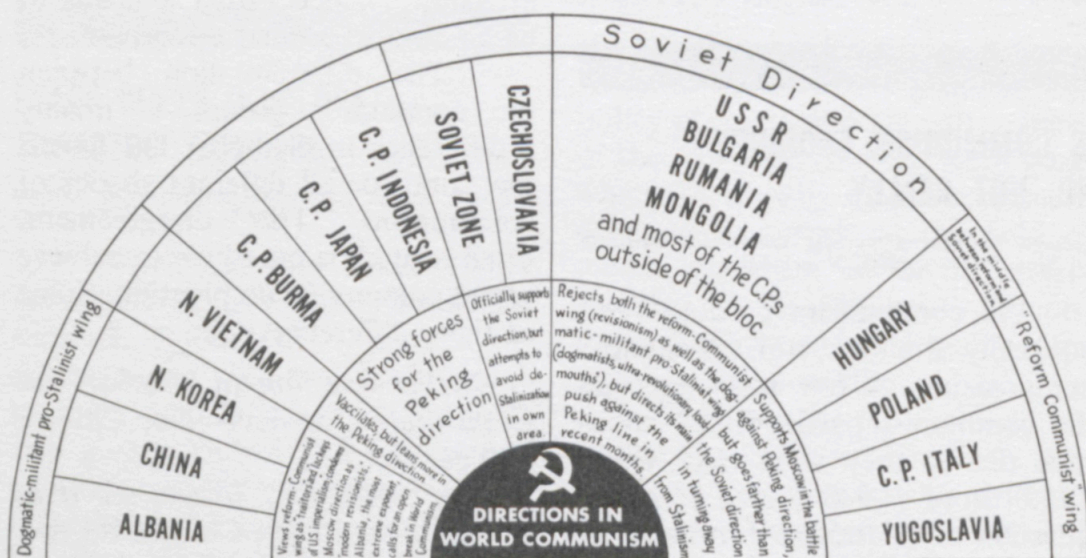
On the method of transition to Communism, the Soviets believe countries will progress at different rates. The Chinese feel all so-called socialist countries should achieve communism at the same time. The two have a difference in their approach to money. The Soviets want selected investments—the Chinese want equal treatment for the whole communist bloc, so that China now having less will receive more returns to help even up the wealth.

On relations to underdeveloped countries, the Soviet approach is relatively cautious. Moscow tries to

influence the leadership in all underdeveloped countries. The Chinese help the most revolutionary, seeking to foment national liberation struggles of violent nature.

"These differences of method exist because Moscow and Peiping are communist states in different stages of economic and social development Moscow is an industrialized state and has to deal with the problems of industrialization. The Chinese state is just beginning to industrialize and is like the Soviet Union in 1930-31."

WOLFGANG LEONHARD, *Author and Journalist, Visiting Scholar at Columbia University's Russian Institute 1963-1964*. Mr. Leonhard, who was educated in the Soviet and came to East Germany to help administer Communist propaganda with Ulbricht, fled to free Europe and after studies at Oxford wrote two noteworthy books, *Child of the Revolution* and *The Kremlin After Stalin*.



How Mr. Leonhard sees the ideological spectrum of the East.



FOR **A**DMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP

INTERNAL REVENUE interns hear from the Coordinator of the University's Management Intern Scholarship Program, Dr. Waldo Sommers of the University's School of Government, Business, and International Affairs.

The University awards about 100 scholarships in public administration annually to management interns of Federal departments and agencies to assist the Federal Government in training carefully selected young men and women for administrative leadership. Interns are able to supplement their on-the-job

training with appropriate after-hours courses and to earn three to six credits toward the Master's degree.

Interns' applications or scholarships must be endorsed by the Department or Agency official responsible for the intern program where he or she is employed; and interns must meet the University's requirements for admission. Full information may be obtained from the Office of the Coordinator, School of Government, Business, and International Affairs, The George Washington University, Washington D. C. 20006.

NEEDED: EXPORT



THE UNITED STATES of tomorrow will be the commercial trade capital of the world—from necessity as well as choice—and the corporate export traffic manager will become a key figure in this development.

The U.S. has suffered from a chronic balance of payments deficit with the rest of the world, periling gold reserves and currency stability, though its balance of commercial trade has been historically favorable.

Since 1958, when the payments deficit bulged alarmingly, national policy has been directed at making our trade balance more favorable to offset the currency outflow. Programs implemented by the Commerce Department to stimulate American commercial exports have been markedly successful, but they have largely overlooked one important area of potential competitive advantage, and so has American industry generally.

A survey of 51 leading industrial corporations reveals that export traffic management is largely confined to the domestic portions of shipments. Export prices on a delivered-at-named-destination basis are rarely offered, apparently because

EXPERTS

BY ROBERT A. KAYE

American firms are uncertain of their traffic skill beyond our shores.

The usual practice of quoting an F. A. S. (free along side) vessel, named port of export, price deprives American shippers of a cost-cutting tool that can often make them competitive in foreign markets where labor and materials costs are sharply lower.

ONE OTHER major weakness showed up in the survey. Many companies indicated they didn't negotiate with carriers for lower export rates. Savings cited by those who did bargain underline the importance of this function.

Dr. Kaye



Export traffic experts and corporate policies based on their skills are needed to maximize our export potential.

Commercial exports in 1960 rose to a record \$19.5 billion, and set a new mark in 1961 at over \$20 billion, a pace that's been maintained during 1962. There were surpluses of exports over imports of \$4.5 billion in 1960 and \$5.3 billion in 1961.

While heartening, those surpluses did not overcome the payments gap caused by military expenditures and American business capital invested abroad, U. S. economic assistance and loan programs to the free world, but they have helped reduce it.

Until 1958, the deficit was well down on the priority list of Government problems, though it averaged \$1.2 billion a year from 1951 until 1957, when the trend was temporarily arrested because of abnormally heavy petroleum exports during the Suez crisis.

During that span, U. S. exports rose from around \$12 billion to \$19.5 billion in 1957, but shrinkage started after the middle of that year and imports climbed. Exports aver-

aged \$16.3 billion in 1958 and 1959, but the trade surplus dwindled from \$3.5 billion to \$1.1 billion.

Gold began to go at the same time. Prior to 1958, foreigners had been satisfied to keep their growing U.S. holdings in dollars, and U.S. gold reserves were stable, actually increasing from \$22.8 billion in 1950 to \$22.9 billion in 1957.

Partly because of the reduced trade balance, the U.S. payments deficit grew and foreigners began to convert part of their holdings into gold. The deficit was \$3.5 billion in 1958, \$3.8 billion in 1959, \$3.9 billion in 1960, the year corrective measures began, and \$2.4 billion in 1961. Gold conversions were \$2.27 billion in 1958, \$1.07 billion in

1959, \$1.7 billion in 1960, and \$900 million in 1961, reducing U.S. gold reserves to about \$17 billion, and tending to reduce foreign confidence in the stability of our currency.

Foreign dollar holdings, of course, also continued to gain, from \$8.4 billion at the end of 1950 to \$15.2 billion in 1957 and \$22.6 billion in 1961, increasing the possibility of large-scale gold conversions if that confidence, buoyed by our recent export success, should falter.

The Department of Commerce programs, and the regional programs they have stimulated, have been aimed generally at finding new markets and showing businessmen how to do it for themselves. Beyond that, the Department has promulgated ad-

This is a partial reprint of an article based on the doctoral dissertation of Dr. Robert A. Kaye, University Professorial Lecturer in Business Administration and Chief, Transportation and Communications Branch, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, who received the degree of Doctor of Business Administration at the University in October 1961.

The article appeared first in Traffic Management magazine, September 1962, and reprints of it were made available to 8000 who requested it—record for any article ever before printed in the magazine. When requests to borrow a library copy of the dissertation became too many to handle, the dissertation was printed under the title Export Traffic Management Policy. This 177-page document is available at \$2.50 per copy at the Department of Government and Business, The George Washington University, Washington 6, D. C. Requests for some 350 copies have been processed to all parts of the United States, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Canada, and the Bahamas to such diversified purchasers as department stores, manufacturers of birdseed, candy, heavy machinery, jockey shorts.

vice for successful exporting, the basic rule being to export on a planned, regular basis.

The exporter must make a firm decision to enter foreign trade, survey his projected market carefully, adapt his product as necessary, dedicate a stable portion of production capacity for export, and develop that most effective sales tool, a liberal credit policy.

American businessmen generally are particularly lax on the last two points. When a European plans a new plant, he assumes 40% of its output will go abroad. That consideration is usually the farthest thing from the mind of the American planning new facilities.

And Americans, lavish in extending credit domestically, are niggardly in foreign dealings, probably because they are not aware that "there are adequate sources of credit information that can be utilized effectively by even the small American manufacturer for the purpose of establishing safe credit arrangements," as E. E. Schnellbacher, assistant director, Bureau of International Business Operations, Commerce Department, remarked in a 1960 speech.

Government promotion notwithstanding, only some 12,000 of 280,000 American manufacturing firms are exporters, and most of those on a casual basis. The advantages of exporting are plain: Productive efficiency may be heightened by

enlarging output; fluctuating sales may be stabilized by marketing in seasonally opposed countries, and a cushion against domestic slumps is provided, since world markets are seldom equally depressed at the same time.

But many American businessmen believe that because of high labor and material costs they can only compete abroad by offering unique products or by achieving offsetting gains in capital productivity. They view with alarm increasing Japanese and European efficiency and productivity, which they fear will reinforce the hourly cost differential with an efficiency differential. As a result many have located branch offices and factories abroad rather than concentrating on developing export trade. Plants abroad, naturally, are not as helpful to the U.S. economy as exports.

IT IS NOT READILY apparent that United States labor and material costs are decreasing. Nor is it expected that they will decline in the immediate future.

There is one large area, however, where costs can be cut. Distribution, only lately recognized as the "last frontier" for corporate economy domestically, looms even more important in foreign trade. To take advantage of the opportunity, effective traffic management must be exploited to the maximum. It is not now. ■

Behind the

University Faculty Women explore the Nation's Capital in ways tourists never can.

They lent sympathetic attention to Gallaudet College President Leonard M. Elstad, who gaily took them into his confidence as regards some of the perplexing problems in the growth of the Nation's Federally supported college for the deaf, the only college for the deaf in the world.

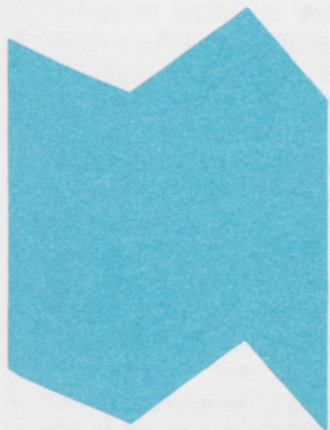


Members of the head table met two of the college dancers—from left, Mrs. John Latimer, Club Program Chairman; Presi-

dent Elstad; Mrs. Stewart Bush, Club President; Mrs. Oswald S. Colclough, wife of the Provost and Dean of Faculties.



Scenes with *Faculty Women* in the Nation's Capital



The group also saw excerpts from the play, The Importance of Being Earnest, performed simultaneously with signs and with words spoken by these students who had learned to use their voices despite deafness.



University Faculty Women heard Mrs. Camilla Moody Payne, Decorator of the President's Guest House (Blair House) discuss fabrics and wallpapers and furnishings during a meeting of the Club's Antiques and Home Interest Group in Alumni Lounge.

Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Joseph Roe, Program Chairman are shown above.

Below, from left, Mrs. Kermit Lovewell, Mrs. Frank Doubleday, Mrs. Carl Walther.



THE 5 PERCENT STIGMA:

FACT OR FANCY?

BY JOHN D. RULE

The Federal Government has long struggled with the problem of the influence peddler. His parasitic activities have been the target of legislative, judicial, and administrative actions for over a hundred years. Public attention to this problem reached a climax during the Congressional investigations of "5 percenters" in 1949 and 1950—a time when the tempo and urgency of Government procurement were stepped up, and, typically, the influence peddler was more in evidence. The Covenant Against Contingent Fees, as it now appears in all Government procurement contracts, is the statutory outgrowth of this struggle.

The covenant, which requires the contractor to warrant that he

has not engaged a third party to obtain the contract for a commission or contingent fee, has been the main line of defense against influence peddling. But since the Government buys goods and services from many manufacturers who regularly sell through marketing institutions which traditionally use the commission for sales compensation, it was necessary to add an exceptive clause which excludes from the warranty "bona fide employees and bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the contractor for the purpose of securing business."

Since 1952, standardized administrative policies and procedures

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN D. RULE USN, Graduate Student in Business Administration, is assigned to the Aviation Plans Division, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air). The study described here was undertaken in connection with research for his master's thesis, "Effects of the Covenant Against Contingent Fees in Government Contracts upon Manufacturers' Agent as a Marketing Institution." Complete results of this study will be published later in a comprehensive article to appear in Agent and Representative, which is the journal of the Manufacturers' Agents National Association.

have been in force in all agencies to insure uniform application of the covenant and its exceptive clause. But because the procedures require an examination of the contractual relationship between the manufacturer and his agent, and because it is necessary to fill out forms and go through other time-consuming activities, some believe that a stigma is cast on those who sell to Government on a commission basis, and that some legitimate marketing institutions have unintentionally been inhibited in Government sales. Others go farther and question the effectiveness of the covenant in its intended purpose; an influence peddler *can* be paid a salary rather than a commission.

Among the groups who have at times expressed the belief that the covenant has an unwarranted depressive effect on their Government sales are manufacturers' agents—a relatively small but vital link in the Nation's marketing struc-

ture. Manufacturers' agents are independent businessmen who sell related but non-competitive lines of more than one manufacturer in a fixed geographic area, and who are compensated on a commission basis only. In some product lines—and particularly for new or small firms with dispersed or thin markets—agents offer the only feasible sales outlet.

The writer conducted a survey among 1700 agents to determine if the covenant against contingent fees, as currently interpreted and administered, inhibits the manufacturers' agent as a marketing institution. In order to achieve a balanced perspective, the questionnaire encouraged free expression on all problems relative to Government sales. Consequently, the 845 responses provide a source of data on the entire constellation of problems the agent faces in selling to the Government.

Although analysis of the data is not yet complete, some significant conclusions have been reached. Most agents (58 percent of those who responded) do not sell to Government directly. The dominant reason is that they do not find it profitable. Why? The most common reasons given are "excessive consumption of time, excessive cost of solicitation," and the catch-all—"red tape." Together, these three reasons were expressed by 64 percent of those not selling to Government. The covenant, per se, is rarely



blamed; only 1 percent of the total sample mentioned it specifically. But the procedures relative to the covenant *are* time-consuming and are undoubtedly responsible for at least a part of the excessive time and red tape. Another important reason is the small margin of profit on Government sales. Many agents report that they receive reduced commissions or are cut out entirely because their principals retain Government business as a "house account." Twenty-six percent of those not selling to Government find it too competitive; many believe that the Government tends to buy inferior goods on a price competitive basis only, which may tend to increase

costs in the long run.

Twenty-three agents made critical comments concerning Government procurement personnel. They believe that procurement personnel frequently lack adequate knowledge, are unmotivated in their jobs, and, because they are paid a salary, have little appreciation of the value of time.

Among agents who are currently selling to Government—some *specialize* in Government sales—there has been a generally increasing volume of sales since 1950. Some, at least, have been able to adjust to the situation and find Government sales profitable—covenant notwithstanding. ■

Military Masters

THREE-HUNDRED U. S. Air Force, Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps officers received master's degrees from the University during the current academic year.

Fifty-four of the officers received the degree of Master of Business Administration under a special degree program offered by the University's College of General Studies in cooperation with the Industrial College of the Armed Forces at Fort McNair in Washington. Of the 54 officers, 20 were from the Army, 11

Air Force, 19 Navy, and 4 Marine Corps.

The other 246 officers (110 Army, 96 Air Force, 28 Navy, 11 Marine Corps, and 1 Coast Guard) received the degree of Master of Arts in International Affairs under a special degree program offered by the College of General Studies in cooperation with the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; the National War College at Fort McNair; the Air War College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama; and the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.



Visitors together at the University of San Francisco. Supreme Court Associate Justice Tom Clark greets George Washington University Law Student Thomas Dean Phelps, then President of the American Law Students Association.

Student Phelps traveled to San Francisco for sessions of the American Bar Association and attended a luncheon in honor of Justice Clark.



Congressional acknowledgment of Law Day. From left, the University's Vice President for Plans and Resources John A. Brown, Jr.; Representative Sherman P. Lloyd; and University Trustee Frank H. Weitzel, a University alumnus who is Associate Comptroller General of the United States. Representative Lloyd was the University's luncheon speaker on Law Day.

Law Day, a program which is gaining international recognition in seeking to promote better international relations through law, is the creation of another University alumnus, Charles S. Rhyne, who has been traveling abroad this summer to develop the concept further.

The Law

A Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Commemorative Symposium about the Interstate Commerce Commission comprises an issue of the University's "Law Review." The "Review" published a special issue twenty-five years ago commemorating the Commission's fiftieth anniversary. Presenting the new issue, from left—Dean of the University's National Law Center Charles B. Nutting; Editor-in-Chief Kirby L. Turnage; Managing Editor Joseph L. Brand. The recipient is ICC Chairman Rupert L. Murphy.



HOW THE FÜHRER WAS

BY RICHARD ROLLAND MERTZ

THE NAZI PARTY FIRST MADE A SIGNIFICANT national showing in the 1930 Reichstag elections. During the subsequent period preceding Hitler's accession to the Chancellorship, western officials viewed the Nazis' prospects in parliamentary terms, and largely ignored the antirepublican, extraparliamentary character of the principal foci of political power. President Hindenburg's decisive political role was not correctly appreciated until after Hitler came to power. From November 1932 until the eve of Hitler's advent, diplomats believed that the crest of the Nazi

wave had passed. This opinion was based largely on the Nazis' declining popularity at the polls and Hindenburg's personal antipathy toward Hitler.

Prior to Hitler's accession to power, British observers took the Nazis' program seriously and erroneously interpreted Hitler's legality tactic as an indication that the Führer was becoming moderate in outlook; Americans more properly viewed the legality tactic as a mere device and discounted Hitler's programmatic dogma as opportunistic demagoguery. These observers did not fully comprehend the revolu-

An abstract of a dissertation: The Diplomats and The Dictator: A Study of Western Reactions to the Rise of Hitler, September 1930-November 1933. This study is an analysis and comparison of western diplomatic reporting on the Nazi rise to power and on the first nine months of Hitler's rule over Germany. It is based primarily on unpublished documents in the United States and German diplomatic archives, as well as published British, German, and American diplomatic reports.

MISUNDERSTOOD



tionary character of the Nazi Party or the latent civil war atmosphere in which the Nazis flourished.

By June 1933, diplomats belatedly realized that Hindenburg no longer played a decisive political

role. The Nazi reign of terror had gone almost unnoticed by observers. Hitler's eccentric personality and his ability to outrage foreign public opinion and at the same time preserve and strengthen the bases for remaining in power were correctly assessed by diplomats. Early in his rule, Hitler was actively interested in foreign affairs. Diplomats took into account Hitler's avowed aims expressed in *Mein Kampf*, presciently noted the impact of Hitler's anti-Semitism on foreign relations, and reported pessimistically on the prospects for peace. Although the diplomats failed to anticipate Hitler's advent, they were under no illusions about the Führer's intentions after he became Chancellor. Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations and the Geneva General Disarmament Conference in October 1933 reinforced the deep distrust with which diplomats viewed Hitler.

DR. MERTZ has been a Research Analyst with the Department of the Army since 1952, a Senior Operations Research Analyst since last year. He joins the University of Virginia faculty this Fall as Assistant Professor of European History. Dr. Mertz was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by George Washington at June Commencement.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED PATENTS

BY JOSEPH W. BARKER

THE RECENTLY ENACTED "COMMERCIAL SATELLITE Act of 1962" may well offer a prototype of legislation to organize a government corporation for the commercial licensing of government-owned patents. Such an independent corporation could prove conclusively whether or not a pool of government owned patents arising from government agency generated and supported research projects could be licensed to private industry commercialization and produce a "net profit" which in turn could be utilized to assist in supporting government research through the National Science Foundation. To avoid the pitfalls encountered by the United Kingdom in the National Research and Development Corporation, any legislation should prohibit carrying government financed research patents through the commercial development phase (save of course in the fields of atomic energy and defense weaponry which would be supported by the respective agencies under their organic legislation).

Such a National Patent Cor-



DR. BARKER received the Kettering Award of the Patent, Trademark and Copyright Research Institute of The George Washington University for the year 1962. These remarks are excerpted from his acceptance speech in June during the Institute's Seventh Annual Public Conference in Washington. Dr. Barker was honored for his outstanding accomplishment in the field of patents and related areas. Presently Acting Director of the Data Processing Group, BEMA Inc., Dr. Barker was formerly President and Chairman of Research Corporation, New York, and Dean of Engineering at Columbia University.

poration could take the form of a federally chartered non-profit organization or foundation whose net income over operating costs would be returned to the U. S. Treasury to be applied as an offset to any appropriations made by the Congress for the support of the National Science Foundation or the National Institutes of Health. It could be organized with a capital grant of say \$5,000,000 which would be a

"final" capitalization. If it could not produce a net income before this initial capitalization was used up, it would go into bankruptcy and the experiment would have been proved a failure.

I suggest this "stand or fall" method because I believe that placing any such patent administrative machinery under any government agency would not produce the critical experiment to prove or disprove the concept. I know also that the present government portfolio of some 12,000 patents is comprised of many which because of the defense weaponry nature of much government research have a very limited, almost infinitesimal commercial potentiality. History proved, I believe, that any government operated agency once created is almost immortal—it goes on and on and is never critically evaluated.

Having headed a non-profit

foundation which has for nearly thirty years successfully administered patents arising from faculty research in now over a hundred institutions, I know how risky such an operation can be—I know that out of a reasonably large portfolio of patents, it is absolutely necessary that a few be *highly* profitable in order to carry the costs of the remainder. I know that invention can repay research and leave a kitty to support more research, when the portfolio is prudentially administered without fear or favor.

I would like to believe that this Kettering Award has been given to me tonight for this record and also because of my deep and abiding interest in the work of the Patent, Trademark and Copyright Foundation which has made such a remarkable impression on the manifold problems arising in such complicated fields. ■

RESEARCH ON THE USE OF GOVERNMENT OWNED PATENTS

During June Commencement, Mary Alida Holman AB 55, AM 57, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy after acceptance of her dissertation on *The Utilization of Government-Owned Patented Inventions*, which is being published in Summer and Fall issues of the Institute's *Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Journal of Research and Education*.

Dr. Holman was the Research Institute's Thomas Alva Edison Fellow in 1961-1962 and completed her research under direction of Dr. Donald Stevenson Watson, University Professor of Economics, who is Counselor to the Thomas Alva Edison Fellow as a member of the Institute staff.



TAX TIPS

for teachers and students

IT HAS BEEN said that the academic world is insulated from the harsh realities of the business world. This cliché has never been true, but more now than ever before teachers and students still must deal regularly with the harsh reality of the income tax collector. They should become acquainted with all provisions of the law which will reduce their taxes.

There are, however, some special provisions providing tax relief for students and teachers. Of these provisions, the following are of especial interest.

► Full Time Students

Parents furnishing more than half of their child's support may claim him as a dependent on their Federal income tax return even though the child had income of \$600.00 or more during the year and is required to file his own tax return. The child, however, must have been a full time student during five calendar months of the year.

He is not considered to be a

full time student if he attends night school, or is taking a correspondence course.

These rules apply to the taxpayer's own child, step child, or legally adopted child.

The full time student making in excess of \$600.00 may claim his own exemption on his return. His parent, who furnishes over half of his support, may also claim an exception for him as a dependent.

► Educational Expenses

Expenses for education are deductible if the course or courses improve the skills required by the person in his job or are to meet requirements set by his employer.

Expenses are not deductible if the education or training is undertaken to obtain a new position, or to attain general educational improvement. Deductible school expenses are claimed on page two of form 1040 if you itemize your deductions. They cannot be claimed if the standard deduction is used.

On the other hand, the cost of travel, meals, and lodging while away from home overnight for education are allowable as a deduction, and may be claimed on page one of the return 1040, whether or not the standard deduction is used.

► Scholarships and Fellowships


Scholarship and fellowship grants are generally tax exempt within limitations. To be excludable, a scholarship grant must be at a

school which maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and has a regularly organized body of students in attendance.

Amounts received to cover travel expenses, including such allowances for the student's family, are excluded from gross income if actually spent to carry out the purpose of the grant.

If a student is not a candidate

for a degree, the amount which may be excluded from income each year may not exceed \$300.00 per month over the period for which the grant was received during the year. In addition, allowances for travel or other expenses may be excluded to the degree that they are expended for those purposes. This exclusion is limited to a total of thirty-six months during a person's lifetime. ■



NASA SUPPORTS SPACE ORIENTED RESEARCH

SIX GEORGE WASHINGTON STUDENTS will be enrolled this Fall in University doctoral programs as National Aeronautics and Space Administration fellows.

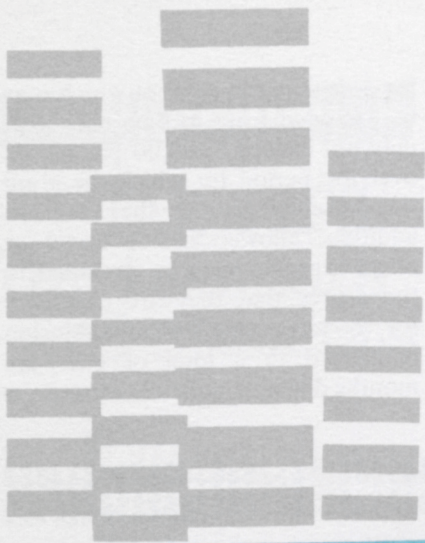
They will be participating in the NASA graduate training grant program as predoctoral trainees who have chosen a space oriented study research program. George Washington is one of the eighty-eight colleges and universities to receive grants this year.

NASA is making the grants to help achieve long range objectives of the national space program and meet the Nation's future needs for highly trained scientists and engineers. Institutions receiving NASA grants were selected because they have doctoral programs in space re-

lated science and engineering and also because of their willingness to undertake strengthening of programs in these areas.

Each graduate student chosen for the training program will receive a stipend of \$2400 for 12 months' training and up to \$1000 allowance for dependents. He or she is also assured three years of graduate study if he maintains a satisfactory record.

Fellows named at George Washington are Fred Flatow and Douglas Jones, both candidates for the Doctor of Science degree in the School of Engineering, and Doctor of Philosophy degree candidates Frank R. Dye (mathematics); Peter Enis (statistics); Marian (Mrs.) Schnepfe (chemistry); Raymond Shirven (physics). ■



plan for conducting a national wealth inventory. The inventory—when and if it is made—will probably be conducted by cooperating government agencies.

The University study will seek to establish guidelines on such problems as what type of wealth should be inventoried, what sectors of the economy can and should be distinguished, what characteristics of wealth should be inventoried, what agencies—government or otherwise—should participate in making the inventory, and what size geographi-

THE NATION'S WEALTH

THE FIRST STEP TOWARD ANSWERING many questions about America's national wealth has been taken at the University where a one year exploratory study for a national inventory of wealth is in progress. The study is being supported by a \$90,000 grant from the Ford Foundation.

The project is directed by Dr. John W. Kendrick, University Professor of Economics. Purpose of the study is to formulate a practical

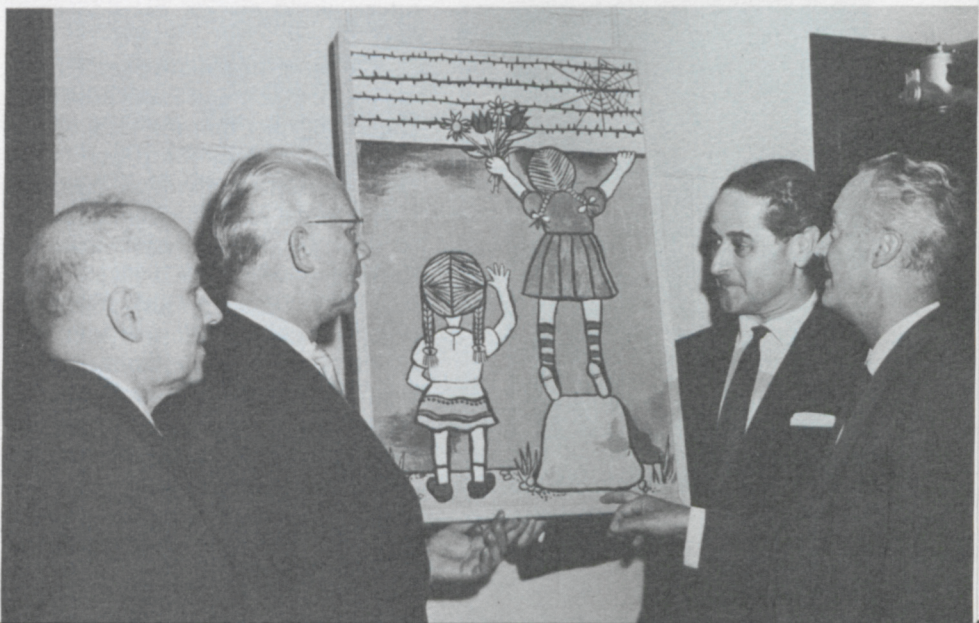
cal areas (states, metropolitan areas, etc.) it is feasible to inventory.

A project committee of experts in the field of national wealth has been appointed to assist Director Kendrick. Members of the committee are Dr. Edward F. Denison, Committee on Economic Development; Professor Robert Eisner, Northwestern University; Professor Raymond Goldsmith, Yale University; Professor R. A. Gordon, University of California; Professor Zvi Griliches, University of Chicago; Professor Stanley Lebergott, Wesleyan University; Professor James Morgan, University of Michigan; Dr. Erich Schiff, Machine Allied Products Institute in Washington; and Professor Robert Solow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. ■



Senator Barry Goldwater was initiated into the University chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi, national professional society in business and economics. From left, D.C. Chapter officers, Frank Cardimen Jr., Mark Somer, Marc Wagshal; with Senator Goldwater and Col. R. Lee Humbert, AKPsi Regional Counselor and Head of the Business Administration Department at Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Harry Olmsted Jr., then Chapter President; and John Ellison, Faculty Adviser.

Paintings and Sculpture by Young West Germans were exhibited at the University Library in October. Here they are examined by Librarian and Curator of Art John Russell Mason; Mr. Kurt Mattick, member of the German Parliament; Dr. Wilhelm Scheutz, Chairman of Germany Indivisible; and Dr. Johann Gradl, also a member of the German Parliament.



A STUDY OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT of the British Commonwealth market and its industrial property systems should provide valuable information on contemplated international or supranational patent systems, according to L. James Harris, Executive Director of the University's Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Research Institute.

Moreover, Britain and the Commonwealth may be missing an opportunity, may be discarding their experience, and in effect, be rejecting their own historical continuity if

they fail to consider the full range of alternative approaches that they could take in their negotiations with the European Economic Community.

Mr. Harris says that "it is clear that, despite the limited public attention, the British Commonwealth of Nations has constituted a highly developed common market and will remain one unless Great Britain cuts the ties of association completely on joining the European Common Market.

"The trumpets have not sounded for the Commonwealth market because it has been with us so long, it is generally taken for granted," he said; but he urges further study of the contributions of the Commonwealth market to international industrial property and economic experience so that they might be better understood and utilized for future world market decision making.

Writing in the Institute's *Journal of Research and Education*, Mr. Harris suggests that the view of history presented in his paper "indicates more alternatives or opportunities, which may not seem naturally to emerge, that Britain and the Commonwealth could well consider." He thinks an alternative approach could be taken with respect to the European Economic Community on the basis of reciprocity—"one large trading bloc cooperating with another on the basis of full parity."

International Patent System

*More Than
One
Alternative*

The Monroe Papers

A PROJECT of locating and appraising the papers of President James Monroe, one of the most prolific writers in American history, has been undertaken by the University.

During the summer, Dr. Richard C. Haskett, Associate Professor of American History, director of the project, has been working on the study's preliminary phase, which is to determine feasibility of publishing the papers.

During his lifetime, Monroe amassed a staggering amount of correspondence, documents, and other writings. This summer, Dr. Haskett has been reviewing Monroe papers at the Library of Congress where more than fifty volumes are available. He also will examine the Monroe papers in the National Archives, where very substantial holdings are located, and he has written to libraries throughout the Nation, asking use of known Monroe papers.

Dr. Haskett says that beginning with the Revolution, through his



A copy of the Rembrandt Peale portrait of President James Monroe, who was a patron of the University, was given to the University by the James Monroe Memorial Foundation. President Monroe contributed to the founding of the University and attended its first Commencement. His portrait hangs in the foyer of Monroe Hall on the University campus.

presidency and until the 1820's, Monroe was concerned with and wrote about the important developments of his time. He expects the fifth President's papers to provide a "basic contribution to our knowledge of the formation of the early Republic—the way it was made and the way it was made to operate." Dr. Haskett says that many of President Monroe's writings are impersonal, and that the University's study "may reveal more about the country than the individual."

Although location of most of Monroe's writing is known, Dr. Haskett would "be very receptive to anyone who has ideas or advice on the subject."



DEMONSTRATION FOR DR. CARROLL

University President Thomas H. Carroll inspects a new tank-training project of the University's Human Resources Research Office being conducted at Fort Knox.

The project uses artificial tank turrets with radios, maps, and other equipment to help the soldiers learn what to expect when they operate tanks. The project was devised by Dr. Robert A. Baker (right) to make field training more valuable.

Operating the training equipment are Pfc. Gary Brown, forward, and Capt. Servetus Ashworth.

SCORE FOR DR. JOHNSON

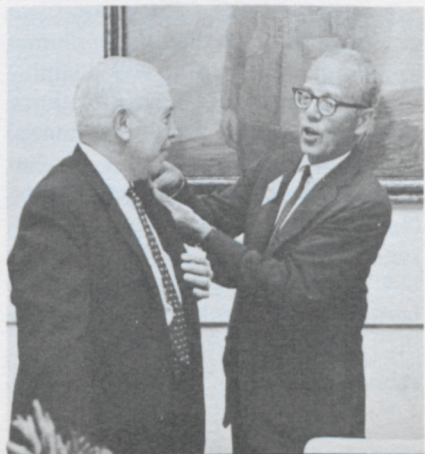
Comptroller of the Navy Victor M. Longstreet (right) is shown awarding the Navy Meritorious Public Service Citation

to Dr. A. Rex Johnson, on the occasion of his retirement as Professor of Business Administration and Director of the University's Navy Graduate Financial Management Program sponsored by the Naval Post Graduate School for selected Naval and Marine officers.

Twelve classes totaling 322 officers have been graduated from the program since Dr. Johnson inaugurated the program at the University. Graduates received the degree of Master of Business Administration and returned to the service in posts of fiscal leadership.

Dr. Johnson was awarded the Navy's citation at a dinner held August 1 at Bolling field where he also was presented with letters of commendation from Secretary of the Navy Fred Korth and Marine Commandant David M. Shoup. Some 100 colleagues and alumni of the program were present, including representatives of all 12 classes. Secretary Korth lauded Dr. Johnson's "contribution to the Department of the Navy in the field of military comptrollership."

General Shoup applauded his "development of financial integrity and common sense for military personnel of the Navy," pointing out that his "Marine students are serving and serving well in all parts of the world in many different types of endeavor . . . regardless of their assignments, they do a better job when they understand its financial foundations."



Fall Offerings at the University

BY JOHN S. TOOMEY

NEW curricula at the University this Fall include a completely redesigned undergraduate engineering program; undergraduate majors in music, regional science, and urban and regional development; graduate programs in education, law, regional science, marine geochemistry, and biochemistry; and greatly expanded offerings in geology, art, automatic data processing, and Sino-Soviet studies, as well as many new individual courses.

ENGINEERING

The University's School of Engineering and Applied Science has instituted a new program designed to give the engineering student a more liberal education by giving him more freedom of choice in course planning and more individual attention. The traditional freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior years have been abolished. Instead, the student progresses through three levels of accomplishment: the Introductory, the Intermediate, and the Advanced. There are no specific time or course requirements, and students will advance from one level to the next on the

basis of individual accomplishment, determined by a requisite number of credit hours and a series of comprehensive examinations. Each student will set his own goals, according to his interests, in consultation with a faculty adviser. On the advanced level, study is concentrated in a specific field of the student's choice, and the pattern of work will be related to the area of specialization.

The School of Engineering and Applied Science is also offering two courses this fall for professional architects and engineers in nuclear defense engineering, in cooperation with the Office of Civil Defense. A course in *Fallout Shelter Construction* deals with the general effect of nuclear weapons, structural shielding against radiation, and the environmental engineering of shelters. A course in *Protective Construction* includes structural dynamics for blast-resistant shelters and associated environments due to nuclear weapon detonation, emphasizing vibration theory, ultimate strength of concrete structure, and plastic analysis of steel structure.

MUSIC

For the first time in the history of the University, an undergraduate major in music will be offered this Fall. A completely renovated building at 2023 H

Street will house music studios and classrooms as well as faculty offices. New courses offered in music for the first time this Fall are *Music of the Classic Period*, *Orchestra Literature*, *The Opera*, and *Orchestration*. In the Spring, new courses will be *Music of the Romantic Period*, *Chamber Music Literature*, *Counterpoint*, and *Form and Analysis*. Applied music courses will be greatly expanded, including instruction in piano, organ, voice, orchestral instruments, and chorus.

GEOGRAPHY

The Department of Geography will offer two new undergraduate degree programs, Bachelor of Arts with a major in Urban and Regional Development, and Bachelor of Arts with a major in Regional Science. New courses in Geography are *Readings in Urban and Regional Development* and *Readings in Geography*.

EDUCATION

A new graduate program in the School of Education will lead to the degree of Education Specialist, for students who have completed the requirements for the Master's degree in Education and seek further preparation toward a specific professional objective. This Fall, the program is available only in the field of administration, but further specialty fields are planned for the future. The program requires thirty semester hours of work beyond the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Education, plus final written and oral comprehensive examinations.

The School of Education is also conducting a special program in teacher education designed to prepare outstanding graduates of accredited liberal arts colleges for teaching in elementary schools. This program, supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation, leads to certification as an elementary teacher and provides fifteen hours of graduate credit toward the degree of Master of Arts in Education.

LAW

In response to the increasing demand of the legal profession for new skills and knowledge in various specialized areas of law and public affairs, the Graduate School of Public Law will offer selected Master of Laws programs in Government Procurement Law, Administrative Law, Patent and Trade Regulation Law, and Foreign Trade and Investment Law. Graduates of these selected programs will have an appropriate notation made on their diplomas indicating their field of specialization.

New courses in law this year will be *The European Common Market*, *Diplomatic and Consular Law and Practice*, *The Executive Function*, *The Modern Corporation*, *Patent Interference Practice*, *Corporate Law Problems*, and *International Commercial Transactions Seminar*.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

New specialty fields for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy are Regional Science and three areas in Biochemistry: Biochemistry of Tissue Culture; Chemistry and Metabolism of Carbohydrates; and Chemistry and Metabolism of Lipids.

GEOLOGY

The Department of Geology will have greatly expanded facilities this Fall, including a newly equipped sedimentation laboratory, darkroom, balance room, paleontology workshop, and thin sectioning workshop. A master's program in Marine Geochemistry will be offered for the first time this fall in conjunction with the Department of Chemistry. New Geology courses this Fall will be *Marine Geology*, *Sedimentation*, *Laboratory Techniques*, and *Seminar in Paleontology*. A course in *Photointerpretation* will be offered in the Spring.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

The Department of Government and Business has increased its course offerings

Degree candidates who were not registered earlier this year must have applied for admission prior to September 1. Non-degree candidates may apply through registration on September 19, 20, or 21.

in the area of automatic data processing, and now offers five courses in this area: *Survey of Data Processing*; *Digital Computer Programming Concepts*; *Comparative Digital Computer Systems*; *Application of Digital Computers*; and *Seminar in Advanced Digital Computer Concepts*. The first of these courses is a survey for the general information of management students, and the others constitute an integrated program for the student who wishes to become a qualified Automatic Data Processing specialist.

ART

Two new courses, *Introduction to Graphic Techniques* and *Advanced Design*, will be offered by the Department of Art this Fall in a completely new studio workshop on campus. Instruction will be provided in etching, lithography, silk screen printing, and block printing. The Department instituted a new program in ceramics for the first time last year.

SINO-SOVIET STUDIES

The Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies has greatly increased its course offerings for the coming year, and in addition has instituted eight new research studies, five of which are now under way. New courses offerings include *The Soviet Economy*, *Social Psychology of Communism*, and seminars in *The East European Satellites*, *Communist Chinese Constitutional Law*, and *History of the Modern Far East*. New

courses planned for the Spring include *Internal Soviet Politics* and *Chinese Military Policy and Strategy*.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

A beginning course in the Chinese Language (Mandarin) will be offered for the first time this Fall.

HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

Two courses in Health Care Administration—*Survey of Health Care Administration* and *Readings in Long-term-care Administration*—will be open this Fall to students other than degree candidates in the Health Care Administration program.

OTHER NEW COURSES

Chemistry—*Photochemistry*. (Fall and Spring).

Education—*Seminar in Educational Research* (Spring).

English—*Reading Course in American Civilization* (Fall and Spring).

Government and Business—*Administration in State and Metropolitan Governments* (Fall). *Administration of International and Supranational Activities* (Spring).

History—*History of Modern China* (Fall).

Mathematics—*Finite Mathematics* (Fall and Spring) *Introduction to Algebraic Geometry* (Spring).

Psychology—*Principles and Methods of Psychology* (Fall and Spring). *Current Research Issues in Psychology* (Spring).

Slavic Languages and Literatures—*Beginning Russian for Reading Examination Candidates* (Fall). *Russian Culture* (Fall and Spring).

Sociology and Anthropology—*Race and Minority Groups* (Fall). *Aging in Modern Society*; *Military Sociology*; *Physical Anthropology*; *Primitive Economics* (Spring).

Zoology — *Comparative Endocrinology* (Fall).

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88th CONGRESS, FIRST SE

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1963

Space Explorations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH
OF MAINE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, January 24, 1963

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, last week I made a speech to the Columbian Women of George Washington University in which I discussed the subject of space. I did not anticipate that there would be any interest in my speech beyond the group to which I spoke.

Surprisingly, I have received several requests for copies of that speech—and with most of the requests coming from the Pentagon. It makes me somewhat curious as to what I said that so interested the people, particularly in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and in the Air Force.

I have received so many requests that I think the only practical thing to do is to place the speech in the Record. I, accordingly, request unanimous consent that the speech be placed in the Appendix of the Record so that it may be available to all interested parties.

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THE FEDERALIST

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